

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ROBERT HENRI, HIS LIFE AND WORKS. EDITED BY WILLIAM YARROW AND LOUIS BOUCHE. 4°, 35PP., 40 PLS. NEW YORK, BONI AND LIVERIGHT, 1921.

The impression given by the monograph on Robert Henri is that this artist stands forth alone among American portrait painters as the founder of a new faith. His success is due, not to any outward force or circumstance, but to his intense feeling for the expression of life. He is one of those men (only too few in number) who refuse to accept the dogma of their time; who seek, and not in vain, to reproduce creatively what they see and feel, instead of slavishly following recipes. Recipes are always an evil, but never are they more to be abhorred than in the arts. It is Henri's merit to have overcome their influence on himself and to have abated their prevalence in the modern schools. He sought inspiration from his teachers: from most of them he received formulas, dead and useless. From him one may learn that guidance—inspired guidance is the foremost quality of a real teacher. Technique is necessary, but secondary. Consequently, Henri left his instructors determined to paint what he felt.

He travelled much—spent a few years in Philadelphia—and finally centered his activities in New York. When he left art school, he was warned of the insidious effect the Impressionists might have upon him. But Henri was ever an independent. He took from them only what was necessary for the clearer realization of his own art. He never dealt immoderately with his material, but sought to bring about a just balance of orthodoxy and *esprit*. Henri's pupils have been many, and he has taught them to think for themselves.

The illustrations in the book represent chiefly Henri's later portraits but are diversified enough to exhibit the spirit of his work in many of its phases. He paints smiles that you feel will fade when you turn away, eyes that glisten, and eyes that sleep. The movement of his "people" is particularly true in its lazy aggressiveness. His tones are radically free from any photographic resemblance—he sees what passes, not what stays.

As the beginning of a series of monographs on American artists this book is a most commendable effort.